

# The Sun

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## Henry Ford Points the Way.

Henry Ford is both a great manu-  
facturer and a great merchant. He  
could never have become the great  
producer he is if he had not been a  
great merchant. It is because Ford  
is the outstanding genius of the auto-  
mobile world as a merchant that he  
has become the outstanding genius of  
the automobile world as a producer.

The Ford automobile is primarily  
what it has come to be because Ford  
had greater genius than any of his  
competitors in the distribution of his  
car. With the price right and his  
selling organization right the produc-  
tion of his car became a matter of  
ways and means of keeping up with  
the demand. And as the output in-  
creased the cost of production de-  
creased, and as this decrease in cost  
was deducted by the great merchant  
from the selling price the demand au-  
tomaticly increased.

In his early days HENRY FORD was  
a mechanic at the bench. It was as a  
mechanic that he dreamed out the  
new world famous Ford car. He had  
never been a merchant, had never fan-  
cied that he was endowed with the  
qualities of a merchant, though it was  
as a merchant that he was and is  
nothing short of a genius of the first  
order.

And now he has given us fresh evi-  
dence of his vision as a matchless dis-  
tributor of the products of his mam-  
moth workshops in the drastic slash-  
ing of prices to pre-war levels. In  
this stroke HENRY FORD has pointed  
the way for all other producers, all  
other merchants. The country is  
headed for lower prices, pre-war  
prices or prices thereabouts.

No man, no body of men, no associ-  
ation of interests working in collusion  
or corporation however gigantic, can  
hold up these unnatural and exorbi-  
tant war prices. What HENRY FORD  
has done in his far reaching vision  
other men must do or they cannot sur-  
vive.

## British Invaluable Revenue.

As a result of a recent editorial article  
in this newspaper, showing that Brit-  
ish invisible revenue from ships, bank-  
ing, foreign investments and other for-  
eign sources more than equalled the  
unfavorable trade balance for the  
current year, official figures by the  
British Board of Trade are now avail-  
able based on revised estimates for  
the first half of 1920. The table pre-  
pared by the Board of Trade shows  
invisible revenue of 900 million pounds  
and that the unfavorable trade bal-  
ance will be for the entire year 420  
million pounds, leaving a favorable  
balance of 180 million pounds for in-  
vestment abroad. The table follows,  
the figures representing the number  
of millions of pounds sterling:

	1920.	1919.
Jan.-June, July-Dec.		
Invisible Exports:		
Net income from invest-		
ments abroad.....	40	60
Net shipping earnings.....	220	210
Other services.....	20	20
Total.....	280	290
Excess of imports of		
merchandise, coal and		
bullion.....	240	180
Balance.....	70	110

This balance of 180 million pounds,  
or about \$300,000,000 at par of ex-  
change, is very much larger than the  
\$288,000,000 unfavorable balance in our  
estimate a few days ago, which was  
intended to show the minimum favor-  
able figure, assuming that conditions  
over the second half of the year were  
no better than the first half. The  
Board of Trade assumes that the im-  
provement in British trade will con-

tinue over the second half, and this  
is altogether likely. However, the  
conclusion is to be drawn from both  
estimates is that the British pound is  
not below par because of England's  
financial weakness but because her  
surplus, which would ordinarily be  
used to support London exchange, is  
instead put at the disposal of Conti-  
nental countries in need of credit.

## The White House on Article X.

Private Secretary TOLSON had  
probably conferred with his illustrious  
chief before giving to our neighbor  
the Times the White House statement  
in reply to Senator Harding.

What Senator Harding had said at  
Marion was that no American could  
be simultaneously for Article X. and  
for the American Constitution. This  
truth, fundamental in its importance  
and squarely presenting the issue for  
the great and solemn referendum  
which President Wilson has himself  
invoked, the White House attempts to  
controvert by quoting words of ap-  
probation for the League uttered at one  
time or another by Republicans like  
ex-President TAYLOR, Mr. GEORGE W.  
WICKERHAM, Mr. OSCAR S. STRAUS  
and Mr. HERBERT HOOPER.

Let us consider them with the re-  
spect due to the honesty of mistaken  
sentiments prematurely expressed.

Mr. TAYLOR is made to testify that  
Article X. will not involve us in war  
because, in the first place, "the uni-  
versal boycott, first to be applied, will  
impose on most nations such a with-  
drawing isolation and starvation that in  
most cases it will be effective"; and,  
in the second place, because the plan  
of the Council must be approved by  
our own representatives before it be-  
comes binding upon us; and, in the  
third place, because the menace of the  
universal boycott and the moral force  
of the League will be sufficient to  
keep nations from violating Article X.

"The United States," said Mr.  
TAYLOR in a newspaper article seven  
months ago, "is not under this con-  
stitution [convention?] to be forced  
into actual war against its will."

Mr. WICKERHAM is represented as  
testifying that Article X. does not  
mean that our boys will be sent across  
the seas because he said once in a  
newspaper article that "if Sir ENRIQUE  
GAY had been able to get Austria  
into a conference with the representa-  
tives of the other great Powers early  
in the Serbian question at the outset of  
the war, a million dead men would be  
alive to-day."

Mr. STRAUS is called to the witness  
stand to repeat his statement in an  
article in THE SUN and NEW YORK  
HERALD some time ago that the Ver-  
sailles treaty is "the greatest political  
achievement of the world's diplomacy,"  
and that Article X. "means the  
adoption by the world of the prin-  
ciples of the Monroe Doctrine."

Mr. HOOPER is quoted as saying of  
our responsibilities under Article X.  
that in his opinion discussion, negoti-  
ation, arbitration, public enlighten-  
ment, and at the worst the boycott,  
would be sufficient to relieve the  
United States of the necessity of send-  
ing a single soldier outside of our  
boundaries. "We hear the cry," he  
says, "that the League obligates that  
our sons be sent to fight in foreign  
lands. Yet the very intent and struc-  
ture of the League is to prevent war.  
There is no obligation for the United  
States to engage in military opera-  
tions or allow any interference with  
our internal affairs without the full  
consent of our representatives in the  
League."

To all who study the White House  
statement as inspired by President  
WILSON and uttered by Mr. TOLSON  
it will be obvious that with two ex-  
ceptions there is nothing in it beyond  
the optimistic hopes and hypothetical  
conclusions of League of Nations theo-  
rists; nothing beyond the vague sen-  
timentality of Mr. WILSON's "soft and  
luscious phrases"; nothing bearing  
the slightest relation to Senator HAR-  
DING's proposition that Article X. of  
the covenant and our Constitution are  
incompatible.

emptiness of the White House state-  
ment is afforded by the argument that  
inasmuch as the vote of our "represen-  
tatives in the League" would al-  
ways be needed to commit us to war,  
our boys could not be sent overseas  
to fight the battles of this or that or  
the other member of the League at  
the Council's call.

Here again the Constitution and the  
covenant clash. Our "representa-  
tives in the League" will be repre-  
sentatives of the Executive, and by  
the Executive controlled as to policy  
unless checked by legislative action.  
Before the question of declaring or  
refusing to declare war in a given  
instance is decided by Congress, the  
sole constitutional authority, they will  
have been able to commit the Govern-  
ment, morally if not technically, to a  
course concerning which the Execu-  
tive and the Legislature may be at  
variance. Mr. WILSON's career and  
attempts at autocratic domination af-  
ford abundant illustration of the pos-  
sibilities here involved. To the ex-  
tent that the vote of "our representa-  
tives in the Council" puts a moral  
obligation on the Congress to stand by  
the Executive, to that extent does  
Article X. usurp the war making func-  
tion of the Congress and transcend  
constitutional limitations.

Senator HARDING is right when he  
declares that no American can be  
simultaneously for Article X. and for  
the American Constitution any more  
than an American in LEXINGTON's time  
could be simultaneously for emanci-  
pation and slavery.

## Without Prejudice to the Moon.

To the New York policeman who  
desought Professor GODDARD of Clark  
University to let him go with the first  
rocket fired at the moon we extend  
condolence and comfort in the hour  
of the professor's refusal.

It is all very well getting to the  
moon. The ride, we imagine, would  
be as exhilarating as a sleighing party  
in New England hills. But after the  
policeman got to the moon, what then?  
The moon is a dead, cold planet, a  
horrible example of what this dear  
young earth will be in fewer millions  
of years than we like to think about.

On the moon there are no police  
parades, no home brew rallies, no pic-  
nics, no stunts with onions, no Fifth  
avenue, no Coney Islands, no Presi-  
dential campaigns. Being on the moon  
is like sitting on a rough gravel road  
looking out into space and with no  
scuttle through which to escape.

Better by the moon, ambitious  
man, than be on it!

## Judge Miller's Acceptance of the Republican Nomination for Governor.

In his acceptance of the Republican  
nomination for Governor of New York  
Judge MILLER rebukes frivolous polit-  
ical promises with stern dignity. To  
policies and programmes that are  
within the executive and legislative  
power he pledges himself with an ob-  
vious sense of responsibility. Nobody  
who reflects upon his words can doubt  
that as Governor of this State he  
could pile up a notable record of  
achievement because he knows what  
the work is and how it can be done.

Judge MILLER believes, as a general  
proposition, there is more need of  
conscientious and intelligent use of  
the laws we now have than there is  
of the enactment of volumes of new  
laws; and he frankly says so. He be-  
lieves this State is spending far too  
much money and that the spending  
should be stopped. But he believes  
the over-spending can be stopped  
without much more budget legisla-  
tion; and he frankly says so.

Judge MILLER believes agriculture  
ought to be stimulated, cooperation  
among the farmers ought to be en-  
couraged and the whole process of  
production and distribution of the  
fruits of the soil ought to be facili-  
tated. But he does not believe a mass  
of new legislation is required to bring  
this about; and he frankly says so.

He believes the labor and social ques-  
tions are of big importance and he  
emphasizes all that his party has done  
in this State to improve conditions of  
labor, raise standards of living, pro-  
tect women and children in industry  
and safeguard life, limb and health.  
But he frankly says:

"My sympathies are with those  
who toil for daily subsistence. I  
will earnestly cooperate with every  
sane and constructive effort to re-  
move just grounds of complaint and  
to promote social and industrial jus-  
tice; but I will not lend myself to  
make-shift expedients designed only  
to satisfy clamor regardless of the  
effect upon industries or the ultimate  
good of those for whose benefit they  
purport to be designed."

Judge MILLER shows a searching  
discernment of a full confidence  
in American spirit and character  
when he declares:

"The self-respecting working man  
and woman of this country do not  
want charity. They want justice  
and will not be satisfied with any  
substitute for justice. They want  
their fair share of the fruits of their  
labor, but they want it in the pay  
envelope, not in charity, not in a  
paternalistic oversight, for which they  
themselves will indirectly pay, at the  
same time sacrificing their self-respect  
and self-reliance."

And he leaves no doubt as to the  
drumness of his convictions when he  
adds:

"The State may pave the way, the  
State may prevent oppression and  
abuse, but in the final analysis the  
problem will have to be solved by the  
voluntary cooperation of employer  
and employee. It will be solved by  
the stimulus of enlightened self-in-  
terest. It will not be solved or its  
solution aided by the bungling ef-  
forts of the State to socialize indus-  
try. Its solution will be greatly aided  
by promoting the spirit of fair deal-  
ing between man and man, by mak-  
ing it possible for every man to re-  
ceive his just deserts, a fair reward  
for his labors, and that opportunity  
for himself and his children to which  
he and they are fairly entitled."

What Judge MILLER sees as the  
great need of the national Govern-  
ment he evidently sees as the need of State  
and other governments and he ex-  
presses it with vigor as follows:

"The people of this country propose  
to put an end to mismanagement and  
inefficiency, to bungling interference  
with industry, to notorious extrava-  
gance and waste, to burdensome and  
unjust taxation, to personal, political  
and sectional incompetency in the  
national Government."

Judge MILLER's programme is a pro-  
gramme of common sense, expert  
knowledge, practical efficiency—and  
no humbug.

## The Socialists Who Quit Destroyed a Favorite Grievance.

The five Socialists elected to the  
Assembly from this city are again  
out, three by act of a majority of the  
Assembly and two by their own  
resignations.

The resolution which expelled  
WALDMAN, CLAESSSENS and SOLOMON  
took pains to show the cause of their  
second rejection: "Reasons of a dis-  
qualifying character personal to  
themselves and apart from the con-  
sequence of mere membership in the  
Socialist Party of America."

As the Assembly voted to let the two  
other Socialists, SAMUEL ORR and SAM-  
UEL DE WITT, keep their seats it dis-  
posed of the charge that the Assembly  
was disfranchising a political party.  
For the Orr and De Witt who were  
seated on Tuesday night were not  
politically the same Orr and the same  
De Witt that were expelled at the last  
session. They appeared this week as  
members of a political party which  
has at least professed a change of  
character. Of the genuineness of the  
avowed reform of the Socialist party  
none can yet be sure.

"We cannot read their hearts," said Speaker  
SWETT as he reviewed the changes  
recently made by the Socialists in  
their constitution and platform.

After the act of Orr and De Witt in  
resigning when their Socialist asso-  
ciates were expelled there will be less  
sympathy with the old cry of the So-  
cialists and their friends that "the  
Assembly left five districts unrepresen-  
ted." If Orr and De Witt had their  
minds on the affairs of the State and  
the interests of their particular dis-  
tricts they would have said never a  
word about resigning but would have  
gone about the business for which  
they were elected. But apparently  
their minds were on the fortunes of  
the Socialist party and they thought  
to make political capital, having failed  
of expulsion, by quitting. Voters—  
even some Socialist voters, we fancy  
—hate a quitter.

The incident is at an end, so far as  
the special session is concerned, and  
it was well to have it quickly over.  
There is important work for the pre-  
sent meeting of the Legislature to do,  
and the absence of the Socialists,  
whether fired or retired, will not  
affect its doing.

If the Socialists still feel that they  
have been wronged they will have the  
opportunity to express themselves on  
November 2, for Assemblymen will  
be chosen in all the districts at the  
general election.

Experts report the men's clothing  
market to be near the saturation point.  
What that is most owners of raincoats  
know.

A further thought on the country  
boy's physical "defects" is suggested  
by one who has written of country  
boys' high places in city commerce,  
industry and finance. The boys who  
come from farm homes where they  
have swimming facilities and who suc-  
ceed rapidly in the city, are not, as  
they are so often represented, as  
tennis or golf players and patronize  
athletic clubs, but their business suc-  
cess is no greater than that of boys  
who come from farming regions where  
there is no swimming. The latter are  
more likely than the former to be-  
come prominent in church, civic and  
political affairs, says the observer  
quoted.

Pair if divorced will divide liquor—  
Headline.

This is a contingency for which Mr.  
VOLSTAD made no specific provision.

"Supereducation" in order to develop  
the perfect cad is undertaken by a  
hopeful golf club committee, on the  
theory perhaps that as there is more  
room for improvement between the  
normal and the perfect cad than be-  
tween any other known points, there-  
fore at least some improvement should  
result from educational efforts.

As a tenant would say, three of the  
Socialist Assemblymen were evicted  
and the others broke their leases.

Baseball barons want Congress to  
legislate on baseball betting. Con-  
gress will do so just as soon as it dis-  
poses of bills regulating the length of  
women's skirts and the use of the  
ouija board.

This is the month of the oyster and  
the outer.

The Ghosts of Summer.  
Speed the ghosts of summer,  
Jolly about in dim,  
Chattering in revel,  
Fearing not the sun.

Once their lives were narrow,  
Bound to twirl and twirl,  
Till a cold wind blowing  
Came to set them free.

Now after they travel  
Hill and vale and grass,  
Yet the green leaves scatter  
When they see their pass.

McKENNETH WILSON.

## GARRISONS ARE STUBBORN.

A Modern Instance of the Trait Shown  
by Spyker Kop Gat.

TO THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD:  
I made up my mind that when the  
Brooklyn Rapid Transit men went on  
strike they little realized they would  
have to deal with an exponent of the  
principle of Jerry Justice in the person  
of Lindley M. Garrison, a Dutchman  
of an honored family of that name which  
settled at Acquackanonk (Passaic)  
about 1650. Had they known the man  
as he is known by his friends they would  
have refused the orders of the boss.

For their information I would state  
that Mr. Garrison's greatest characteris-  
tic is that of sticking to a thing to the  
letter end, if he knows it's right, being  
willing to die rather than yield. This  
quality he inherits from an ancestor  
who acquired it in this way:

Peter Gerritse died about 1710 seized  
of considerable land in and about Passaic,  
leaving several children, among  
them Gerrit, known as Pater's Gat, to  
distinguish him from many other Gar-  
rits or Gats. He was also known as  
Spyker Kop Gat or Nail Headed Gat,  
meaning that his head was as hard as  
nails and his disposition likewise. He  
had disputes with his brothers and sis-  
ters regarding the division of certain  
lands and rather than yield he straight-  
away vowed that he would no longer  
use the name Wagner, but would take  
the name Van Wagner, which he did.

We may call this stubbornness or any  
other name, but whatever it is, Mr. Gar-  
rison possesses it; for which all law  
abiding people are thankful.

It is to be regretted that our news-  
papers have not given him the credit for  
having held the iron hand of Jersey  
Justice so firmly in his most trying sit-  
uation. But what is Jerry Justice? An  
English traveler touring this country  
shortly after the Revolution wrote:

"Jerry Justice" is a term known  
throughout the State, of which law-  
breakers stand in awe. But there's a  
reason, and that is: His Constitution is  
founded upon these fundamental prin-  
ciples of right: Justice, honesty and  
truth. He is not a man of his own  
ideas and proceedings. So that to-day New  
Jersey stands as a model in her form  
of government in law and justice  
leads all her sister States.

WILLIAM W. SCOTT,  
PARACAT, N. J., September 22.

## PUSS AND GOOD TRAPS.

An Experienced Rat Fighter's Way of  
Keeping Down a Serious Pest.

TO THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD:  
Now that the rat is a national menace  
and altogether out of hand permit me  
to say that no other result could be  
expected, considering the ridiculous  
means employed in fighting it.

I am trying to solve this \$200,000,  
999 problem by using a ten cent  
trap and are sitting up nights devising  
means of reducing the numbers of the  
cat family, the natural enemy of the  
rodent. Weir was warned by Harrison  
Weir, the bird and cat lover, that  
"if there were not millions of cats there  
would be billions of rats."

A dozen years work on the rat prob-  
lem has only emphasized the fact that  
the rat is the only thing that keeps us  
from being eaten out of house and home,  
and I must take emphatic exception to  
a recent statement of the Public Health  
Service that "the cat does not prevent  
infestation." What other effective means  
have we? Traps fall simply from their  
ridiculous construction.

All the snare traps allow 40 per cent.  
to escape. The moment you recognize  
that the inadequacy of traps is due  
to construction principally and that by  
study you can increase their all around  
efficiency to 90 per cent. you have solved  
the problem. And I assert it is solv-  
able by the right kind of traps alone,  
without poisons or concrete.

I had to scrap every snap trap tried,  
and even the live traps, to get down to  
design entirely different devices capable  
of meeting the amazing cunning of the  
beast. They were successful in proportion  
to the care of camouflaging and set-  
ting—this applies to all kinds—and  
with the extreme care of garbage and  
aid of Puss the dwelling house of the  
city can be rid of the rat completely.  
And by the way, no one knows.

Forasmuch as the rat is a pest, and  
has been eminently proved to be, and  
if we trust to our amateur efforts and  
absurd means of fighting the nuisance.

WILLIAM GILL,  
DORCHESTER, MASS., September 22.

## BURLESONISM IN BERMUDA.

Or Did the Postmaster-General Bor-  
row the Island Ideal.

TO THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD:  
Evidently Mr. Burleson took the Ber-  
muda post office as his model. Letters  
are extracted from the office here al-  
ways with difficulty. Often, with your mail  
in plain view in your box, they will re-  
fuse to give it to you if they don't hap-  
pen to feel in the mood for doing so.

It is regarded as a kind of personal favor  
to hand out a letter. Between Burleson  
and Bermuda, it's a wonder we get let-  
ters at all.

Cables are not much better. "Where  
can this cable message have been loafing  
all this while?" It's dated three days  
back. "Only fawncy!" remarked a lead-  
ing bank officer of a belated check by  
cable.

When we spoke to our hotel proprietor  
of the uncertain operations of the post  
office here he replied: "Why, that's noth-  
ing. Sometimes the boat brings me a  
letter and I won't get that letter until  
the boat's been to New York and back  
again."

He spoke not with condemnation or  
complacency, but even apologetically,  
but with pride. Not every post office  
could perform the feats of his Bermuda  
post office. But he didn't know Mr.  
Burleson.

JOHN BENDISOT,  
PORT ST. CATHARINE, Bermuda Islands, Sep-  
tember 18.

## Homespun Clothing.

TO THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD:  
Had we the will now that we have the  
wool we need not wear put shoddy.

Once upon a time we carded, we spun,  
we dyed and we wove the loom. Re-  
sult, durable, rough cloth.

Now we hire sewing machines to card  
our wool. There are manufacturers now  
who are prepared to finish the work, and  
thus we can get fine cloth almost all  
wool with a little silk.

D. C. KENTON,  
CARBONDALE, PA., September 22.

Frank Recommendations.  
From the Effingham (Ga.) News-Letter.  
An Effingham woman who saw the Hol-  
comb shoes that will be here fair week says  
they are all good, especially the petted  
man, fat woman, negro minstrel and lady  
wrestler.

Different Franklins.  
B. Franklin drew the lightning from the  
sky.  
"Franklin 1" will probably draw a snow-  
storm," he predicted.

## THE CONSTITUTIONAL WAY.

Jackson and Folk Asked the Senate's  
Advice On Treaties.

TO THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD:  
I called attention in your paper some  
days ago to an error into which some  
New York Times have fallen in their criti-  
cism of the Senator Harding for proposing,  
in the event of his election to the Presi-  
dency, to take counsel with the Senate  
before negotiating new terms of a league  
of nations with foreign governments.  
I cited several instances in which Wash-  
ington had pursued the course deemed  
by the Times as without precedent.

Your readers may be further inter-  
ested to know that, after failing into  
notorious demerit, the sensible method  
of saving time and energy on all sides  
by consulting with those who have the  
last word on a piece of business while  
negotiating it was adopted by Andrew  
Jackson. A bolder or more self-reliant  
man we have rarely seen in our history.

"To the Senate of the United States,"  
said Jackson, "I have the honor to ac-  
knowledge the receipt of your letter of the  
21st inst. accompanying propositions  
in the form of a treaty have been recently  
sent to me by special mes-  
senger from the Choctaw Nation of In-  
dians." Details of the "voluntary acts  
of the Indians themselves" are then  
given, together with amendments to the  
unilateral propositions of the Indians,  
such amendments as Jackson thought  
advisable. Continuing, he writes: "Not  
being tedious, though, on the subject, I  
will cheerfully adopt any modifications  
which on a frank interchange of opin-  
ions my constitutional advisers may  
suggest and which I shall be satisfied  
are reconcilable with my official duty."

"With these views I ask the opinion  
of the Senate on the following ques-  
tion:—

"Will the Senate advise the conclusion  
of a treaty with the Choctaw Nation on  
the terms which they propose? Or will  
the Senate advise the conclusion of a  
treaty with that tribe as modified by  
the alterations